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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTERED HEALTH, LLC, a  
California limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

UMR, Inc., a corporation, and DOES  
1-10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-00976-SVW-RAO

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER<sup>1</sup>

1. A. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to

<sup>1</sup> This Stipulated Protective Order is substantially based on the model protective order provided under Magistrate Judge Rozella A. Oliver's Procedures.

1 enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this  
2 Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to  
3 discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends  
4 only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment  
5 under the applicable legal principles.

6  
7 B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

8 This action is likely to involve confidential health information, trade secrets,  
9 customer and pricing lists and other valuable research, development, commercial,  
10 financial, and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public  
11 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is  
12 warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of,  
13 among other things, confidential health information, confidential business or  
14 financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other  
15 confidential research, development, or commercial information (including  
16 information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise  
17 generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise  
18 protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions,  
19 or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the  
20 prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to  
21 adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure  
22 that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in  
23 preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the  
24 litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is  
25 justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be  
26 designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated  
27 without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public  
28 manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this

case.

C. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions, good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006); *Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002); *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electronics, Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL does not—without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable—constitute good cause.

Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal

1 justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting  
2 the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

3 Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in  
4 its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted.  
5 If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting  
6 only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document  
7 shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their  
8 entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

9  
10 2. DEFINITIONS

11 2.1 Action: *Centered Health, LLC v. UMR, Inc.*, 2:25-cv-00976-SVW-  
12 RAO.

13 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
14 designation of information or items under this Order.

15 2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of  
16 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
17 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in  
18 the Good Cause Statement.

19 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as  
20 their support staff).

21 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or  
22 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
23 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

24 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless  
25 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
26 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things) that are produced or  
27 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

28 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter

1 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as  
2 an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.

3 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action.  
4 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside  
5 counsel.

6 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or  
7 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

8 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a  
9 party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and  
10 have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm  
11 that has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.

12 2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors,  
13 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their  
14 support staffs).

15 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or  
16 Discovery Material in this Action.

17 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation  
18 support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or  
19 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium)  
20 and their employees and subcontractors.

21 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is  
22 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

23 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery  
24 Material from a Producing Party.

25  
26 3. SCOPE

27 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only  
28 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or

1 extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or  
2 compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
3 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

4 Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the  
5 trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

6  
7 4. DURATION

8 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
9 imposed by this Order will remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
10 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition will be  
11 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this Action, with  
12 or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
13 exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Action,  
14 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time  
15 pursuant to applicable law.

16  
17 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

19 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under  
20 this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that  
21 qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for  
22 protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written  
23 communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items  
24 or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably  
25 within the ambit of this Order.

26 Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations  
27 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
28 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose

unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL legend" to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also

1 must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings  
2 in the margins).

3 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies  
4 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the  
5 deposition all protected testimony.

6 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and  
7 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on  
8 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the  
9 legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information  
10 warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the  
11 protected portion(s).

12 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
13 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive  
14 the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material.  
15 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable  
16 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this  
17 Order.

18  
19 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

20 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
21 designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's  
22 Scheduling Order.

23 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
24 resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seq.

25 6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on  
26 the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper  
27 purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other  
28 parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating



1 Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall  
2 continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is  
3 entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the  
4 challenge.

5  
6 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
8 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this  
9 Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such  
10 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the  
11 conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a  
12 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
13 DISPOSITION).

14 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a  
15 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons  
16 authorized under this Order.

17 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless  
18 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
19 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated  
20 "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

21 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as  
22 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably  
23 necessary to disclose the information for this Action;

24 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of  
25 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

26 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
27 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the  
28 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

- 1 (d) the court and its personnel;
- 2 (e) court reporters and their staff;
- 3 (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional
- 4 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have
- 5 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);
- 6 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
- 7 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;
- 8 (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the
- 9 Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party
- 10 requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit A hereto; and (2) they
- 11 will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the
- 12 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise
- 13 agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
- 14 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may
- 15 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except
- 16 as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- 17 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel,
- 18 mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

19

20 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED

21 IN OTHER LITIGATION

22 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation

23 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as

24 “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

- 25 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification
- 26 shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- 27 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order
- 28 to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the

1 subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include  
2 a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

3 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be  
4 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

5 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with  
6 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this  
7 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the  
8 subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s  
9 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking  
10 protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions  
11 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action  
12 to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

13  
14 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
15 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

16 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a  
17 Non-Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information  
18 produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the  
19 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be  
20 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

21 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to  
22 produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is  
23 subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s  
24 confidential information, then the Party shall:

25 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party  
26 that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality  
27 agreement with a Non-Party;

28 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated

Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil

1 Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever  
2 procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production  
3 without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and  
4 (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a  
5 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work  
6 product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated  
7 protective order submitted to the court.

8  
9 12. MISCELLANEOUS

10 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any  
11 person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
13 Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to  
14 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this  
15 Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any  
16 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

17 12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
18 Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected Material  
19 may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the  
20 specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material  
21 under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information  
22 in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

23  
24 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

25 After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60  
26 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return  
27 all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in  
28 this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,

1 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
2 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving  
3 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same  
4 person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies  
5 (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or  
6 destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
7 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any  
8 of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to  
9 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing  
10 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert  
11 reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such  
12 materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or  
13 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
14 Section 4 (DURATION).

15 ///

16 ///

17 ///

1       14.    VIOLATION

2       Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures including,  
3       without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.  
4

5       IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.  
6

7       DATED 7/17/2025  
8

9       /s/ John W. Tower  
10      John W. Tower  
11      Attorneys for Plaintiff  
12

13      DATED: 7/17/2025  
14

15      /s/ Kathleen Cahill Slaughter  
16      Attorneys for Defendant  
17      Kathleen Cahill Slaughter  
18      Ryan R. Tikker  
19

20      FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.  
21

22      DATED: July 17, 2025  
23

24      /s/ Rozella A. Oliver  
25      HON. ROZELLA A. OLIVER  
26      UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
27  
28